## TROY, KANSAS:

Thursday, : : : : : March 25, 1875.

Impudence and Want. It is to be feared that in the destitute parts o Kansas, the gratitude of deserving poverty is fast giving place to the cheek and ins professional beggary. In place of thanks for assistance, it is now the rule to meet with impu-

deut demands, upon terms dictated by those who are to receive. The following paragraph, from the Jewell City Diamond, is a fair illustartion of the prevalent style out west:

the prevalent style out west:

"We have not published the County Bond Iron-clad
Mortgage help-yourself if you-can bill passed by our genercus (B Legislature, because we didn't believe in it, and we
are glad to see that by a recent decision of the Supreme
Court all such laws are uneconstitutional. We hope the
people of Jewell County will nerve up and plant in corn
what they cannot get wheat to sow, (begging the little sorn
necded) and live on dodgers next year, before they vote a
bond or sign a note for seed in that way." Newspapers in the East are likewise severe in their censures of the Kansas Legislature, for not

donating all the surplus money in the Treasury for the benefit of the sufferers, and intimate that Kansas wants the people of other States to feed her, while she does nothing to help herself. There is nothing more unjust than this. The truth is, all of Kansas suffered terribly, last season. But as the grasshoppers stopped to clean the country as they went, much of the crop in Eastern Kansas was beyond their power to totally destroy by the time they reached here. But they did much barm; the drouth had done more before they came; and the chinch-bug finished up what they left. The result was, that while there was no actual starvation in the Eastern Counties, there was barely enough raised to carry them through the Winter. Some raised a little more than was sufficient, and very many not enough. Yet, in spite of all this, the Eastern Counties, have sent a large amount of aid to the Government became firmly established. It was West-vastly more, in proportion to their ability, than any locality in the Eastern States. And yet, because they refused, in addition, to empty the State Treasury into the pockets of the peo-

ple of Western Kansas, they are charged with

refusing to help their own people, while asking

others to do it!

What has been the conduct of the destitute Counties, in this emergency † The Legislature offered them \$05,000 from the Treasury for six years, without interest. They demanded a donation of the amount outright; declared they would take nothing if they could not get that, and would defeat all the appropriations for carrying on the State Government. They failed to accomplish the latter, but are carrying out the refusal to accept the loan. We believe that a committee of conference on the subject offered to compromise by making the loan ten years with out interest, and that was indignantly rejected! What could be fairer than a loan of money to buy seed for Spring planting, not to be paid for six or ten years, and free from interest? The destitute Counties paid scarcely a mite of the taxes from which the surplus in the Treasury arose; yet they demand that, after doing all they were able to feed and clothe them, the Eastern Counties shall also gire them \$100,000 raised by their taxes for carrying on the Government Was there ever greater sublimity of cheek !

Perhaps one in twenty of the farmers of Eastern Kansas have come through the Winter with a little money ahead—and most of those, from the fact that they had a surplus of produce and stock over from the previous year. But a large majority, after struggling through the Winter, come out deeply in debt, and are now, by the score, mortgaging their farms for small sums of money, for which they are paying from 12 to 24 per cent. interest, on fire years' time. This is the case not only in Doniphan County, but in every old settled County in the State. How they would embrace with joy a proposition to loan them money for six years, without interest! They would not take it as an indignity, and repel the offer with insult. But the Counties that have been fed through the Winter on public charity, demanded, in addition, that the funds in the State Treasury be donated to them. It srikes us, that people who are reported as being willing and auxious to work at anything that may be offered them, in order to secure bread for their famlies, are recovering their dignity rapidly, when they refuse to take anything except us a free gift. For five years past, the State has had to furnish those people with seed wheat and corn, and the disease has about become chronic. It is a constant demand for aid; systematic abuse and slander of those who are doing all in their power to render it; and an insulting demand for pocket money after their bellies are full!

THE CENSUS.-The duty will devolve upon Township Trustees, this Spring, of taking the census, in connection with making the assess ment. We would like to call their particular attention to this matter. Heretofore, in order to get through with their work, they have done this part of it very loosely and imperfectly. But this year, it is of more importance than at any time heretofore. Doninhan County, according to her vote, has not far from 18,000 inhabitants; yet the last Township census return foots up only about 13,000. The State will be apportioned for members of the Legislature, upon the census to be taken this Spring; and if Doniphan Coun ty wishes to maintain a fair share of influence in the State, it is necessary that a careful and full enumeration be made. Under the new law regulating salaries of County officers, they are paid according to the population of the County. The officers of Doniphan County are compelled to do the work for a population of 18,000, while, on account of the imperfect census, they are paid only for a population of 10,000. This is very important to the officers, and deprives them of fair compensation for their labor. The Attorney General decides that Trustees have the right to employ assistants, if necessary, in order to prepare their work thoroughly in the time prescribed by law. They should employ all necessary assistance, and make clean work of it.

We have just got an inkling of what all the ceremony and red tape meant in the settlement of the Pomeroy case. Gov. Stover believed that, as the matter stood, his only true course was to give the \$7,000 back to York, from whom he received it, and let him give it where it belonged. But as York had made such a poor speculation of his virtuous fit, Pomeroy's friends feared that, to make up for what he had lost, if he got hold of the money, he would shove it down in his pants. Hence they got up a pow-wow, making York believe he was taking a leading part, but taking good care that he did not touch

The President, one day last week, nominated D. P. Lowe, of Kansas, for Commissioner of Pensions, and I. C. Parker, of Missouri, for Chief Justice of Utah; but the next day, changed the programme, by nominating Lowe Chief of Utah, and Parker Judge of the Western District of Arkansas. Blessed are they who voted for the Salary Grab and the Force Bill; for as fast as the people are done with them,

there are fat appointments in store for them! The St. Louis Globe says that the refusal of our Legislature to vote direct aid to the destitate Counties will stick to Kansas like the shirt Nessus. Even shirts are thankfully received. The next Legislature must pass a vote of thanks

The Salina Journal says a large majority of the members of the Legislature were opposed to George W, Martin for State Printer, Can the Journal inform us, then, by what skulduggery Martin managed to be elected?

God in the Constitution.

There seems to be a momentary lull in this gitation-perhaps its advocates are taking breath for another prolonged effort. It will be a sorry day when God is put in the Constitution -not because of his being there, but because when he once gets there, there will be very little of his spirit in it. It will be the entering wedge for every bigot to enforce his peculiar views as spirit of the Constitution, and for the Church to assume control of the State. For the spirit of the devil, ungodly lack of charity for the opinions of others, and refined fiendishness, com mend us to those who harbor the idea that they are acting in the name of God.

But a few days ago, a Quaker member of the North Carolina Legislature, named Thorne, was expelled because he did not believe in a God. The fact is, he did believe in a God, but not such God as is pictured by some of the orthodox preachers. He did not believe that God was a brute, who, for trivial offences, resulting from ignorance, would commit, order or sanction atrocities that would disgrace a Modoc Indian; but he believed in a kind and benevolent Being, the author of all goodness, who does good continually. This is but a faint foreshadowing of what would be the result if fanatics ever succeed in thrusting God into the Constitution.

Last week, in Philadelphia, a German was refused naturalization because he did not believe effect upon. in a God. Put God in the Constitution, and you force men to a prescribed belief, or deprive them of all rights and protection.

What was the late rebellion, but a war created by men quarrelling in the name of God-the same men who are now clamoring for God in the Constitution? It was mangurated by the Methodists and Presbyterians. They were the first to divide, and are still holding out, presenting a greater obstacle to a complete union of the States. When the Southern Confederacy was formed, there was a rivalry between the Episcopalians and Southern Methodists as to which should be the Established Church, when the currently reported that the honor had been promised the Episcopal Church. Certain it is. that the Episcopal Convention of the United States refused to pass resolutions in favor of the Union, and it was in very rare instances that Episcopal bodies in any of the States adopted such resolutions; while in the South, their prayers were changed to conform to the Confederate Government. Old Whitehouse, of Illinois, omitted no opportunity of showing his sympathics, or of rebuking and punishing any understrapper who expressed Union sentiments.

Those who assume to know, tell us that God has established bimself in Heaven. Let him remain is the place he has chosen.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL, 1875 .- Harper's Magazine for April, offers fresh attractions to all classes of readers. It opens with a beautiful narrative by Miss Constance F. Woolson, amply and finely illustrated, of a summer tour among the mountains of Western North Carolina. The grand and picturesque scenery on the French Broad River is here graphically portrayed by pen and pencil, and there are numerous character-sketches-always a prominent feature in Harper's descriptive articles.

Renders who have followed Miss Thackeray's charming serial, "Miss Angel," will turn with special interest to the article by E. Mason on Angelica Kauffman, illustrated by some of that artist's finest etchings.

The Sixth Paper of the First Century Series i contributed by the Hon. David A. Wells, and is an able and comprehensive review of our progress during the century in Manufacture.

A new and very important series of papers i ommenced in this Number, entitled "The Stone Age in Europe," and prepared by an emineut archieologist, Professor Charles Rau. The treatment of the subject is scientific and modestthe first installment relating to the Drift Period, and containing accurate illustrations of the human implements and animal remains of that period.

this Number is the Hon. S. S. Cox's paper on matter. American Humor, which is characteristically i Instrated. Mr. Cox makes his readers laugh while he is telling them why they laugh.

James Parton continues his series of papers of Caricature, dealing this month with the "Carica tures of the Reformation." It is difficult to de cide which is the more interesting, the writer's brilliant essay, or the quaint and curious illustrations which he has carefully selected from so many sources. The celebration this month of the quatercen

tenary of Michael Angelo's birth gives peculiar interest to Edward Howland's paper on that artist, treating especially of his personal history, and giving prominence to his association with Vittoria Colonna and his beautiful sonnets. The two serials, "Rape of the Gamp" and 'Miss Angel," are continued; and there are also

three capital short stories: "The Widow Case," by Rose Terry Cooke; "A Lion in the Way," by Harriet Prescott Spofford; and "Shinnecock," by Henry Eckford. The poems of the Number are by R. H. Stod-

dard, Titus M. Coan, Will Wallace Harney, and Louise Chandler Moulton.

The Easy Chair recurs to the moral of Jefferon's "Rip Van Winkle," and chats in a characeristic vein about the Greville Memoirs, St. Valentine's Day, and the sincerity of true courtesy. The Scientific Record is very comprehensive in its summary of scientific progress, and the Drawer contains some hitherto unpublished anecdotes of President Lincoln.

ANNOTING.—We hear frequent complaint that the St. Jo. & Denver Railroad is pursuing a policy very injurious to the people along its line. Early in January, as we are informed, an order was issued to their agent at Troy Junction, not to accept any consignment of freights for the grasshopper sufferers on which there were back charges, and not to recognize the guarantee of any other Railroad line. Through this arbitrary rule, the various lines centering in our city have been greatly annoyed, and freights delayed unnecessarily, sometimes for months, awaiting the remittance of mency through correspondence. We publish, in our local columns, a list of consignments in the charge of the Transfer Company at this city, that have been thus delayed.—Atchien Champion.

There is a natural cussedness and meanness among railroad managers, from which the Deuver Road is perhaps not exempt, but it is by no means alone in this respect. For instance, there is some child's fuss between the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison and Nebraska Roads, for which the people along the route have to suffer. The natural channel for freight for this upper couptry, is over the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison and Nebraska. But when goods from St. Louis are so ordered, the Missouri Pacific switches them off somewhere to the other side of the river, and after travelling around there for a time, find their way up the Denver Road. In this way, goods that should come from St. Louis in two or three days, are about two weeks on the road.

In a late Magazine we find, for the first time in our life, what is represented to be a portrait of God Almighty. He is represented as an old man, with white beard on his chin, a hat resembling the dome of the Capitol at Washington, has a pug nose, shows his teeth, and is warmly elad in a robe with large, loose sleeves. He looks a good deal like Santa Claus.

IF A new paper, called The Little Globe, has just made its appearance at Falls City, Nebraska. It asserts itself to be "A Small Paper, with Great Aims." It is newsy, filled with short and pungant paragraphs. Ed. W. Howe runs it, and does it right lively.

The State Treasurer of Missouri has got away with over \$2,000,000 of the State's money, that he cannot account for. We believe he is not one of those thieving Radicals.

The Oswego Register has tuckered out. It probably killed itself by getting the County printing. But it kept some one else from getting it,

The Beecher Case Nowhere. Kansas is still ahead. She not only takes the remium for big apples, but also in that which

me of eating the first apple of old. Leavenworth has a scandal and a shooting crape on hand, that knocks the Beecher case higher than a kite." The papers of that city ere full of it, and publish some of the letters in the case. They are a good deal nastier than anything in the Beecher case; for while that literature was disguised in high-toned language, this s the clean-strained stuff itself. If Leavenworth makes proper use of it, it will be a bigger thing for her than her railroad bridge.

It seems that J. L. Pendery, a man of mature ears, and an old resident of Leavenworth, had een carrying on a nest-hiding intrigue with a daughter of E. Hensley, another old resident. The lady is a widow, but yet young and buxom. Hensley found it out, and go thold of some of Pendery's letters. He then threatened, if Pendery came about his premises, he would shoot him-if he could. Not long after, Hensley was informed that Pendery was in his daughter's house; he seized a shot-gun, and started out for game; Pendery made a straight shirt-tail for lown street, and just as he was turning a corner, Hensley fired, one shot going into Pendery's cheek. This surprises us; for the letters of Peudery indicate a cheek that shot could have no

We suppose the papers will have more of it, and that it will also get into the Courts. Pendery and the woman both assert their mnocence She says it is a scheme of her step-mother's to injure her. We believe so, too. Pendery wrote those letters, and made his frequent visits, just o show how virtuous they both could be in the midst of temptation-just like an old tobacco chewer we ouce knew, who swore off. He carried a big plug in his pocket, and about once an hour would take it out and rub it under his ose, just to show that he could withstand temptation, even when the good thing was within

We believe that Pendery is virtuous. But hose letters show that he was in a terribly bad way. If he gets that way often, Leavenworth should vote bonds for his relief.

Pendery would be a dangerous man in a nunery. He is so innocent, he would put the inmates to shame at their unworthiness.

He is virtuous-commencing the first of April, and ending the last of July, public days and high water excepted.

He has all seasons for his own.

WANTED TO KNOW .- We love to seek for information, especially upon subjects which have been accepted as matters of faith for centuries. It may be that we are slightly skeptical, when the only foundation for accepted facts is tradition, or perhaps fiction. To-morrow (March 26th) is Good Friday, the anniversary of the crueifixion of Christ: and Sunday, the 28th, is Easter, the anniversary of his resurrection. Now, if Christ was erncified, (and we do not doubt it,) the event occurred on one specific day of a certain month, and each anniversary thereafter would be on the same day of the same month. Good Friday, the year that Lincoln was assassipated, came on the 14th of April, and Easter on the 16th of April. Now, if Christ was crucified on the 14th of April, and rose from the tomb on the 16th, how can it be that these anniversaries, the next year, will come on the middle of March, and the next, almost the last of April, merely because the moon changes on different days! If Lincoln was assassinated on the 14th of April, there is no sense in saying that the auniversary of the event, this year, is the 26th of March. Or, if the Declaration of Independence was signed on the 4th of July, the anniversary one year would not occur the middle of June, and the next, the beginning of the dog-days, simply because the moon would full before or after another certain day that had no connection with the event. But there would be just as much comnon sense in it as in the Good Friday and Easter business. But ten chances to one, when we do get the desired information, it will be to the ef-The most entertaining and novel feature of feet that some Pope or other so arranged the happen again, either in this or the following centric in the Hon. S. S. Cox's paper on matter.

> The Leaveyworth Times has been publishng, for a few days past, D. W. Houston's opinion of D. R. Anthony, written during the war. We will merely suggest that the Times give a few inertions of D. W. Wilder's opinion of D. R. Anthony, written shortly after the war. It would make interesting reading; besides, Wilder is a much better writer than Houston.

The Southern Kansas Advance thinks the Truy harf is very "amutty." - Leavensouth Times. As we have not exchanged with the Adresec vithin the past four years, nor sent any copies to Chetopa, it must have cost the editor of that sheet a sight of trouble to procure copies of the Chief, that he might enjoy its "smut,"

To Sol. Miller, of the Troy Ohiaf, severely consurer.

R. Anthony, of the Leavenworth Times, for the publication of obscene articles!—Otathe News Letter.

Sol. Miller does no such thing. If you wrote that for the purpose of getting a notice from the Times, you will be successful; but if you meant it for a fact, you have worried your poor, overtaxed brain for nothing.

TA correspondents asks: When the passenger on the ocean steamer made these two entrie in his diary-

"1. Took three Aver's pills. 2. Passed an iceberg." Did they have any connection?

Amos Sanford, sometimes called the "Patrick Henry of the Neutral Lands," has left Kansas. The only resemblance which he bore to Patrick Henry, as far as we could see, was, that

Patrick was once busted up in biz. John Mitchel, the so-called Irish patriot, died in the County Corke, on the 20th inst. This will probably settle the question of his admission to the British Parliament.

The Ottawa Journal has gone up. This vas the last remnant of Snow & Melius in Kansas, who, with their two papers, were going to revolutionize the State. A friend writing us, acknowledging favors

in the past, pertinently adds: "If I ever forget them, may my right hand cleave to the roof of my mouth.

The St. Joe. Gazette's head is level on The dore Tilton. It describes what the creature is n plain, Democratic language, without sugar. Is there never to be an end of the Pinch ock business? Pinch it off.

13" Beecher, if he is acquitted-"Once again he organ swells."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will care a Cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause—subdu-ing the irritation. ing the irritation and healing the affected parts. For all cases of Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Suppression or Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Severe Chronic or Lingering Coughs, it will be found to surpass any medicine that has ever before been offered to the public. It is sold by all dealers in medicines.

The Philadelphia Press makes use of the fol-lowing sarcasm by way of contrast: "John Mit-chel, who took part in an Irish riot some twenty years ago, cannot take a seat in Parliament yet, and the House of Commons did not hesitate balf an hour about rejecting him. As he fought in the rebullion against this country, he is sure in the rebellion against this country, he is sure of a scat in our House if he will only come back to Virginia and run for C to Virginia and run for Congress."

One of the surprises of the New Hampshire election was the choice of Hon. N. G. Ordway, for many years Sergeant-at-Arus of the national House of Representatives, as member of the lowriouse of Acpresentatives, as member of the representatives, as member of the regislature from Warner, which has always been a strong Democratic town.

Ice formed at Jerusalem this year, much to the astonishment of the Arabs, to whom the phe-nomenon was entirely new.

A. G. EGE, ESQ.—This gentleman started this week for Texas, for the purpose of looking up a new home in that prosperous State. Mr. Ege has been a citizen of Kansas for a long term of years, having come from Maryland at a time when there were very few people west of the Missouri river. He is a man of fine natural abilities and prospers as the start of the ities and possesses a thorough education. Al-though past the middle age of life, and arrived at a period when most men think of laying down

at a period when most men think of laying down business, Col. Ege evinces more activity and vigor than the majority of men between the ages of thirty and forty.

Col. Ege has wielded a large influence in Kansas. Although holding no office, the opinions of no man have received greater respect and been more inquired after. He possesses a warm, generous heart, and no man in distress was ever turned away empty from his door.

On leaving Doniphan County, where he has so long resided, his neighbors all turned out to wish him prosperity in his new home and to bid him a refuctant good bye. At Troy and Doniphan these demonstrations were unbounded,

iphan these demonstrations were unbounded and partook of the character of an ovation Well might the heart of the old gentleman swell with pride and gratification at this testimony

is neighbors and friends.

The people of whatever place he may select as is future home will find in him a valuable equaintance to society and industrial business.

-Atchison Patriot, 20th.

A San Loss.—We are called upon to chronicle the sad death of Harvey Bickford, only son of Hon. H. L. Bickford, one of our best known citizens. The particulars, as far as we can learn, are as follows: Yesterday forsnoon young Harvey, in company with some other lads of his own age, was playing on the river's lank, near Wilhite's old flouring mill. Tripping he fell, and his hat was rolled into the river and carried beyond his reach, although he endeaved to recover it, and was rolled into the river and carried beyond his reach, although he endeavered to recover if, and in so doing he fell into the current and was carried down to a sad and untimely grave, before assistance could reach the spot. Yesterday afternoon was spent by his numerous friends in dramaing the river, but submout success. Mr. Bickford has offered a regard for the recovery of the body. Young Harvey was about nine years old, and a bright and promising boy, whose early loss is keenly felt by the almost distracted parents. We, in commontion with numerous parents. We, in conjunction with numerous friends of the family, tender the bereavel pa-rents our warmest sympathy, in this their sad hour of severe trial.—Leatenworth Commercial,

DEATH.—From the Baxter Springs Republican we learn the following particulars of the horrible death of a woman by being burned near that

place last Tuesday: A gentleman by the name of Bailey had a con-A gentleman by the name of Bailey had a con-tract for getting out railroad ties, and for the purpose of being handy to his work had taken his wife and bedding to the timber and located in a tent. They had a fire-outside the tent on the ground, and during the forenoon a severe gust of wind blew some of the coals against the gust of what new some of the coals against the tent. It required but a short time for the wind to set a blaze in motion, which it did. The men being away at work, Mrs. Bailey thought to extinguish the flames herself, and in her efforts her clothes caught fire. She then called for her husband, but before he could reach her everything he had on weathermed to a crime She she had on was burned to a crisp. She was brought to this city to the residence of Mrs. Laughlin, where she lingered in her suffering until 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning, when she

tion papers are deeply chagrined over the result of the election in New Hampshire. They anticipa-ted and predicited an overwhelming Democratted and predicted an overwhelming Democratic victory, and they cannot conesal their disappointment. Even the New York Herald takes notice that "the defeat of the Democracy in New Hampshire comes with more startling effect because of its contrast with the tremendators victories achieved by the party last Fall. These triumphs were foreshadowed a year ago by the election of a Democratic Legislature and Governor in the Granite State, and the result of the late election will be a bitter disappointment to those who supposed the Democratic party had made permanent conquests in the Northern nt conquests in the Northern change of political opinion, then we may fairly assume that the vote of 1875 has quite as much

the first Sunday after the first full moon which happens upon or after the 21st of March. This year the moon fulls on the 21st of March, which also happens to be Sunday. Therefore, Easter falls on the following Sonday, the 28th of March. This is within six days of the earliest period on which it can occur. The earliest possible date for the occurrence of Easter is the 22d of March, and are, however, seldom reached. In 1861 and 1818 Easter fell on the 22d of March, but this will not sters in this century or the ing will occur in 1886 and 1943, on the 25th of April,-Home Journal.

The following bill has been introduced into the Tennesee Legislature: "Be it emeted. That no hotel or inn keeper shall be compelled to re-ceive or entertain against his or her wishes any persons as guests in their house, for compensa-tion or otherwise, and a refusal to receive or entertain such a person or persons shall not sub-ject him, or her, or them to any civil action for lamage or criminal action for character, nor subect them to any forfeiture whatsoever."

A man in Anderson County put on a long face and plead poverty to such an extent that the local relief committee gave him five bushels of corn. He put the corn into his wagon, drove to the nearest saloon, bought a drink of whisky and a cigar, then went into a grocery store, bought a dollar's worth of coffee and handed out a \$50 bill to be changed. That man ought to be relieved, but in a different style.

A resident of Geona writes as follows under date of Feb. 20: "We are in the midst of a tre-mendous snow-storm, with a gale of wind. Within the city limits it is too warm for snow to lie. though the hills are covered. The number of deaths is extraordinary, and there is much sick-ness occasioned by the unusual severity of the

A sack of coffee will shrink on an average teen pounds and change the color of a part of the twine with which it is sewed up, by the time it reaches the Osage Indians. One shipment recently lost over 700 pounds. The Indians are getting uneasy over the matter, and want a change of coffee.—Independence Kansen.

The nice plan of Gov. Smith, of Georgia, is as follows: "We may hold inviolate every law of the United States, and still so legislate upon our labor system as to retain our old plantation sys-tem, or, in lieu of that, establish a baronial one.

Kansas Pomeroy says he could tell things thich would make Americans tremble, but we hope he won't say a word until spring fairly opens. Everybody is all of a shirer now.—Detroit Free

I am sad in view of the future .- B. Batler, ex-Come home, Uncle Ben, the clock in the stee ple strikes 12.—Boston News.

The Cincinnati Commercial does Grant rank injustice when it says he "is not paying the ma-tional debt out of his own pocket as much as he was," He is, just as much.

ST, LOUIS MARKET. Sr. Louis, March 22, Wheal-Frmer and demand chiefly apeculative, No. 3, red fall, \$1.085 at 10; No. 2, \$1.25 at 131; spring quiet but firm, 53c hid for No. 2, and effered at 345c; soft offered at

Corn-Excited and higher; No. 2 mixed, fresh, 70 s 704c Outs-Scarce, excited and higher; No. 2 mixed 62 a 624 Cata—Scarce, excited and algaer, No. 2 mixed of degle cash; 626 April.

Barley—Quiet: No. 2 spring \$1 230 1 25.

Pork—Weak and drooping, sales standard at \$21 00 221 25 spot. \$20 95 to arrive; \$20 25 220 40 up country.

Dry Salt Meuts—Quiet: sales loose clear sides 11 jc.

Lard—Firm, sales prime steam; \$13 50, spot. \$13 50 up

Lara-Firm, sales prince offerings mainly of light to fair grades, \$7.00 c? 50 medium to fair, \$7.75 c 25 good to extra: Yorkers, quiet at \$4.00 c 65.

Cattle-Firm and unchanged: demand active; also good native butchers', \$5.00 c 5 ir 5 common to medium mixed, \$3.50 a 4 ir 5; medium Texans, \$3.00 c 4 ir 5.

## CHICAGO MARKET.

Wheat—In demand, active and advanced; closed easier; No. 2 spring Sec. No. 2 Sije bid: strictly fresh 33je regular spot; Sic April. No. 3, Sije Seje.

Corn—In demand, active and advanced; No. 2 mixed 67je spot; 67je April.

Outs—In fair demand and advanced; No. 2, 54je 254je spot; 53je bid April.

Rye—In good demand; No. 2, 98c 20sje.

Barley—In good demand; No. 2, 41 60 and 52 Advanced; No. 2 Advanced; No. 2 Advanced; No. 2 Advanced; No. 2 Seje 254je spot; Sije bid April.

Harriey—In good demand; No. 2, \$1 50 aper; \$19 20 aper; \$19 20 aper; \$19 20 April; \$20 10 May.

Lard—Steady at \$13 25; aper or April; \$14 00 May.

Cattle—Dull, slow and weak, with prices tending downward; butchers' and stockers; \$3 00 84 75; shipping, \$5 00 86 50; choice steers \$6 50 8 25.

Hegs—Lower, especially for light grades, which sold at \$6 73 27 25; heavy, \$6 30 27 75; closed dull and heavy.

Caution.

THIS is to notify all persons not to trust, on my account, my wife, Johanna O'Sbes, she having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation.

Troy, March 17, 1873-Jw.

JOHN O'SHEA. JOHN O SHEA. ored, I think the administration had better be changed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"WE MAKE OUR OWN MONUMENTS." An Koony Bend at the Annual Contest of High-land University, March 10th, 1875.

BY C. T. CLARK, OF THE CLICSOPHIC SOCIETY.

There is in the human mind an aversion to deathshrinking from it, or rather from its consequences. The idea of dying—of being forgotten—of your associates and friends moving on unmindful of your absence—is repugnant to all intelligent and right-minded persons.

But how remedy-how escape this! How shall we cave our good name and actions to be cherished when we are gone; to be a guide or comfort to those who may come It is in answer to these longings in every heart, that

monuments are reared. It is in conformity with the wish to be remembered, added to the desire of fond friends to do what little is in their power to show their affection for the departed, that the humble head-stone telling of their ace into life and departure from it; or the mor stately monuments, enumerating their virtues and deeds are erected over the graves of the dead. it will be only a simple mass of stone, if there is no record of good and great achievements to be carred upon its waiting sides. As faith without works is dead, so monuments

without something to commemorate would be dead also and soon thought of no more. Friends may do their part but our own deeds are our true monuments.

It has been those musaes of marble, which are seen in very grave-yard, that have been considered before; but there are other monuments, perhaps not in the limited signification of the term, but in a higher and truer sense Many a deed that may never have been recorded on the sculptured rock, has been embalmed in the hearts and minds of posterity. There are cloquent and forcible ex-

amples of those noble and greater monuments. Emmet, but as long as the Shaurock grows on Erin's hills, so long will his noble character, his devotion to his coun-try, and his premature death, be cherished in the memery

of the Irish people.

Joan of Arc, by her fearless deeds, will be known sosterity when her brutal murderers, and their King sha e buried in merited oblivion. Could George Stavenson come to-night from the Seyond," and looking down, behold the earth netted by

he railroads which he invented; could he see the long trains of cars, spanning rivers and tunneling mountains could be see them hearing untold wealth; see them one of the greatest agents in the work of civilization; he would e, who had to fight against the so-called Science, has man race. Kings lie forgotten, but he has an ever living

The names of Byron, Burns, Milton, Scott and Shaks peare, have been made household words, not by acciden or the aid of friends, but by those lasting memorials mad

by their talent and perseverance.

If every book, paper, and shaft of marble containing the names of Lincoln, Summer or Webster should be destroyed, they would still have monuments more enduring than brass, engraved by their great and good deeds on the minds of the American people.

It is seen, in all these examples, that fame arose not

rom the assistance of others, but from the diligent work of the famous ones themselves, often in the face of the most determined opposition. The more this subject is ex-mined, the more deeply will we be impressed with the truth, "We make our own menuments." Our deeds are our monuments, for our reputations are

our monuments, and we make our reputation by our deeds. Every deed is a stroke of the chisel, and if the act be good, the stroke will be even and perfect; but if bad, then the marble will be marred and defigured.

Each time an Architect draws a plan, be adds to his reputation, and if his work be good and true, so will be that part of his monument; but if it is dishonest, the part

will correspond. When the physician beals the sick, th lawyer gains his case, the elergyman preaches his sermor each is making part of his monument.

Every one leaves a reputation. There is no one of earth who has not, at some time, done wrong; who has not some act or word to tarnish his memory. While this is the case, the opposite is also true. There is no crimitogether sinful. There have been some deeds that wer

noble and generous; some thoughts and impulses which were good. So all raise monuments; none without some thing to admire and imitate; none without something to pity and shun.

If man lived but to cat and drink, it would matter little what he did; but as we have our reputation to make, as Ingo says, "the immortal part of man," we should be careful in our own case, and so far as we are able, that truth should be told; that right should be upheld; wrong dis-

countenanced; justice and mercy prevail.

In examining the history of the world, we have to judge of the deings of nations. But how are we to judge a ly! We are to base our catimation of countries, not upon the battles which they win or the wars which they wage but on the presperity of their people, and the discoveries and achievements in Science and Art. Not on their wealth and luxury, but on their industry, intelligence, and education. Not upon the magnificence of their courts, but on the administration of justice. Not on deeds of blood, but on acts of mercy. We are to esteem them, in short, so far as they carry out the principles of true government-protect the people in the right, and punish in the wrong. These principles, and these alone,

form the criterion for judging.

What has our country done, worthy to be recorded or her monument? We could tell of many deeds, but time allows but few. The Government of America is the first example of national self-government. America has prov en to the nations of this and the other hemisphere, that "Government of the people, by the people, for the people," need not perish from the earth. This alone would give her a reputation among nations for all time to come. But there is far more than this. America has said to the oppressed and down trodden of other lands, "come to me and I will give you homes." They have come. America has fulfilled her promise, and done acts that will live forever. But a greater deed than this adorns her menument. Her religion is free. Here the Protestant and the Catholic here the Jew and the Mehanimedan may believe and worship as they please. The Constitution of the United rom them. Education is free. From the formation of our Government, it has been one of the principles of the American Nation, and it will always be one, unless unpar alleled treason is done to the genius of government America has done great good, she can do more. If she has made great reforms, there are greater ones still ahead. Our Congress has become notoriously corrupt. Instead of being America's pride, it is her disgrace. The remedy for this lies within our reach. Shall we not use it! The right of auffrage is granted to the negro, but the equally intelligent Chinaman is debarred from its privilege. Is this right? The negro decides questions of State, while the intelligent and cultured American women are told hat they can not understand these things. Is this show ing respect to those whom we would have respected! Ca not the influence of our Government aid the projects of the Peace Congress, and have wars banished from the annals of history! By these, and many other acts. America can add to her reputation. We will have to decide whether

she shall do so. With all her privileges and opportunities, no bound can re placed to America's improvement; no goal set up which the may not reach. The progress of our nation can be ne grand triumphal march onward, if her people but will tit The lorges of liberty in other lands look to this as a guide; shall they not be guided aright? The peculiar form of the Constitution is such, that every citizen has an form of the Constitution is such that tree; charge manages equal share of government. He not only far an equal share, but he is bound to use it either for or against every act of government. The people of Highland have that right as much as the citizens of any place. Then, let us use that privilege for the advancement of our country, Let us use our influence for the dissemination of liberty; of us use it in the cause of the oppressed; for the good of all mankind.

At times, the clouds of ignorance, envy and hatred may gather around, but eventually the sun of truth will shine out; his bright beams will dispel the mists, and show our monuments in their true light. Taking this into consi tion, in the words of the poet:

"Let us, then, be up and doing. With a heart for any fate; Still achieving, still pursning. Learn to labor and to wait." earn to work, that when the day comes that God will judge of nations, America's monument may stand broader, loftier than imagination can conceive, unsullied

se the mountain snow, and will have inscribed upon it,

aly deeds of mercy, of justice and of right. HIGHLAND, KANSAS, March 15, 1875. Mr. EDITOR CHIEF: -I noticed, in your paper of the 4th ast., an article from the Logan County Sentinel, as to What we will do with the Nigger." Your resp as follows: "By law as it exists, whether rightly and wisely or not is all one just now, the nigger is a citizen, clothed with all the rights of a strings, and more than the

white citizen's share of privileges."

Much is said about the Civil Rights bill, when it is more of a blow than anything else. It was amended until it did not do the negro any good, nor the whitee any harm; but as the negroes have so much more right and privilege than the white men, they never fail to get justice, which it j very difficult for white men to get.

For instance: last Summer, there was a rape commit

in the vicinity of Wathena, by a colored man. A lawles mob was soon organized; they disregarded the civil law of our land, and while he was in custody, and on his way to Troy, they demanded him of the Constaole, and in t most horrible manuer killed him. The same offence committed at Highland, some time since. The outlar did not pursue the course that they did in the Grubba case. The offender was duly arrested by the proper anhority, and a fair trial was granted, and by paying a small fine, he was discharged. That was all right. If the laws

of the land are not sufficient to control both white and col-

While I do not justify any man, colored or white, in com while I do not justify mitting the act in question, the law should have its course. The colored victim was the son of a widow. Like all mothers, she had a love for her child, though he grieved her heart. She wanted him punished; but life is awest, though a colored man may have it. The bereaved mother brought anit against the parties; she was required to give security for costs, which she could not do, owing to her embarrass od circumstances in this world's goods. This is the right and privilege that colored men have over white men. I hope the Civil Rights Bill will not make them vain, or ask

anything out of reason, and that they will not disgrace it but always stand up for their rights.

It is said by some, that it will never do to associate with colored people in public achools and places of amusement, for the line of distinction will be broken down, and out children will intermarry with colored people. I beg leave considers with authority: the colored people are as far from that as the whites. The line is much wider now than efore the war, and why do we fear it now! They are two stinct races, and known as such. If I were called on for my opinion as to when we would be as one, I should speak from Isalah, 57th ch., 15th v., and say in Riernity, which a found but the one time in the sacred volume.

I noticed, in the last week's Chief, that Uncle Billy ob rted to the Civil Rights Bill. I know his meaning.

I trust we have not got many Uncle Billya.

I hope some of the opponents will respond to this, that we may have their views.

NOTE.-The writer of the foregoing is mistaken on or point. We made no comment on or response to the article from the Logan County (O.) Sentinel. It was copied jusas it appeared in that paper, to show what the Deas it appeared in max paper, to show want the Democracy propose to do when they come into power again. The col-ored people may think that the Republican party is some-what backward in securing to them their full rights and protection in them; but how would they fare under Dem-

## C. B. CHANNELL, M. D.,

LEONA, KANSAS, BEING thankful for uset patronage, now offers his pro-fessional services, day or night, to the people of ben-iphan County. Office highis dwelling, south west of the botel.

Administratrix's Notice.

ON the 13th day of March, A. D. 1875, the undersigned was appointed, by the Probate Court of Doniphan County, Kansas, Administratrix of the Estate of Sylvester Bonesteel, late of said County, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate, are notified to make payment of the same; and those having claims against the Estate, are required to prosent them for allowance within one year from the faint hereof; and if such claims are not presented within three years from this date, they will be forever barred.

irred.
Troy, Kansas, March 22, 1875.
MARY E. BONESTEEL, Administratrix.
Pra fee, 83

Administratrix's Notice. ON the 22d day of March, A. D. 1875, the undersigned was appointed, by the Probate Court of Beniphan County, Kanasa, Administratrix of the Estate of John Q. A. Troy, late of said County, of occased. All persons indebted to said Estate, are notified to make payment of the same; and those having claims against the Estate, are required to present them for allowance within one year from the date hereof; and if such claims are not presented within three years from this date, they will be forever barred. Troy, Kanasa, March 21, 1875.

SYLVIA A. TROY, Administratrix.

March 25-3w.

Executrix's Notice. ON the 13th day of March. A. D. 1875, the undersigned was appointed, by the Probate Court of Doniphan County, Kanson, Executrix of the last will of George W. Prewitt, late of soil County, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate, are notified to make payment of the same; and those having claims against the Estate, are equired to present them for allowance within one year from the date herrof; and if such claims are not presented within three years from this date, they will be forever barred.

atred.
Troy. Kansas, March 21, 1875.
SARAH A. PREWITT, Exceptivity.
Pr.- fee, 63.

## INSURE YOUR LIFE!

Don't Neglect the Opportunity! Life is very uncertain, and you can insure, if you will,

OLD RELIABLE New York Life Insurance Company.

C. C. BRIDGES. Special Agent. marchism6. TROY, KANSAS. MORRIS & POULET,

DEALERS IN HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, IRON, NAILS.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that leiters of administration on the Estate of Samuel Edwards, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of boniphan County, bearing date the 15th day of March A. D. 1875. All persons having claims against said Estate, are required to present them for allowance within one year from the date hereof, or they may be preciuded from any benefit of such Estate; and if such claims are not present-ed within three years from this date, they will be forever barred.

Troy, Kansas, March 15, 1875.
ALEXANDER EDWARDS, Administrator,
March 18, 1875-3w.
Pr's fee, 43.

"The Way to Wealth, if you desire it, is as plain is the way to Market." - TRANKIAN.

AGENTS WANTED to Canvasa AGENTS WANTEID to Canvass in Doniphan and adjoining Counties
for the new book, "SUCCESS I.I EUSINESS," or
MONEY This country has money for everybody.

Money in TRAIDE, in the MRLL, in MrNES, on the FAUR, in the Garden, in Wheat, in HO W.

LOW HOME STATE TO THIS book shows how Houseness Men, Farmers, Workingmen, Young Men and Women, all may get, estre. HO W. Com, in Stock, in Poultry. This book shows how Houseness Men, Farmers, Workingmen, Young Men and Women, all may get, estre.

MAKE IT. will sell finat. Address for circulars a terms,
J. C. McCURDY & CO., (Successors to Ziegler &
McCurcly, 120 W. Farch S., Chainand, 0.; Pilk Armer & Adme
D., Chings, II.; 600 Circ Dress, St. Leris, Ma.

N. B.—The Proprise STANDARD EQUIDON OF THE Heavy

N. R.—THE PROPER'S STANDARD EDITION OF THE HOLY BRIEF, published by us, is the finest, cheapest and book, gents make from \$36 to \$80 per month selling it with ther books, without extra expense. mchiews.

## JUST ISSUED!!

And Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of the marked price. Pieces marked . have I'llustrated Title-Pages

Morning Breaks Upon the Tomb-Easter Anthem. Swinging on the Garden Gate-Song and Chorus. here is My Loved One To night !- Song and Sing, Darkies, Sing! (As wing by Carl Wag-

Sing. Darkies, Sing! (As eang by Carl Wagner.)
Angel Gabriel—Comic Song.

"When Silver Locks Replace the Gold—Song and Chorus. (Answer to Silver Threads Among the Gold.)

"Ton Never Miss the Larger till the Keg Runs Dry—Comic Song.
Gane Awa—Sootch Song.
Alone, and Av Hennes—Song and Chorus.

"My Wee Wife Waiting at the Door—Ballad.
Oh! Miss Susse!—End Song and Chorus.
Give Me but a Smile-Song and Chorus.
When First I Met Ther. Neille Dear—Song and Chorus.
I'm Captain of the Guards—Comic Song.
Beyond the Golden Door—Song and Chorus.
Gertie's With the Angels Now—Song and Chorus.
Please (sod. Make Room for a Little Boy.

se God, Make Room for a Little Boy

n Relie Jeunease—Polocca. I wakening of the Birds—M wertheart—Melodie Gracie

og Waves-Transcrit

INSTRUMENTAL. Swertheari—Melodie Graciouse.

Twisking Stars—Morceau de Salon.

The Highland Maiden—Romance.

Cujus Animam (from Stahat Mater.)

Dreamland—Morceau de Salon.

Echoes from the Paliandes—Morceau.

Venetian Regatia—Transcribed.

Metry Foresters—Forest Scene.

he Semitite's Polka—Man-ittie's Polka—Man-airy Land—Reverie. ary Land—Reverie. Sparkling Jewels—Polka. Think of Me Sometimea—Easy Waltz. Supersnoe March (Easy). March. Peters' Household Melodien, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 A Collection of Popular Songs, by Hays, Danks, Stew art, etc. Each number contains Seven or Eight Songs. Price, 50 cents each; Yearly, 12 Numbers for \$4

Peters' Parlor Music, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Esc. 50 cents each; Yearly, 12 Numbers for \$4.

La Creme de la Creme, Nos. 1 to 15. En number contains 24 pages of classic and difficult Plac Music, worth at least \$2.50. Price of each number, 50 cents; Yearly, 12 Numbe PUBLISHED BY

J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N. Y. marchiew4. Final Settlement. TO Creditors and all others interested in the Estate of Rufus S. Sayward, deceased: Take notice, that the undersigned, Administrator of said Estate, intends, on the set Monday of April, 1873, in the Probate Court of Desi-phan County, Kanssa, to make a final settlement of said Estate.

Retate.

Albert Perry,
Administrator of the Estate of R. S. Sayward, dec'd
Pebrury 25, 1875—5w.

Printer's fee, \$3.00

BUSINESS CARDS.

BODER BROS., Bankers.

thwest corner of the Public Square, Troy, OAN MONEY, BUY NOTES, SELL EXCHANGE on principal cities, buy and sell County Warrants, Gold Silver, &c., and Receive Deposits. HjulyGly1. BODER BROTHERS.

DR. W. REEDER, Physician and Surgeon. Office in C. B. Bickford & Co.'s Drug Store, TROY, KANSAS.

W. W. CROOK, M. D.,

DONIPHAN, KANSAS, Physician and Surgeon. SURGERY, both Practical and Operative, will receive

E. H. LE DUC. Physician and Surgeon, OFFEIS his professional services, day or night, to the people of Doniphan County. Office at his dwelling, (late residence of Role, Tracy,) opposite the School House, 24sept74.

W. D. WEBB.

TROY, DONIPHAN COUNTY, KANSAS. Office west aide Public Square. Smar74.

PRICE & HEATLEY, Attorneys at Law,

TOM. M. PIERCE. Attorney at Law. estention given to business in Don

ALBERT PERRY. Attorney at Law.

OFFICE, SOUTH-EAST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE. Fang72. D. M. JOHNSTON.

TROY, KANSAS. OSPICE-West Side Public Square, in Jeffs Building, Up Stairs. 18july73y1, N. B. WOOD.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. TROY, KANSAS. Office, East of Court House, P. S. SOPER.

AND CONVEYANCER.

H. N. SEAVER, Notary Public, and Collecting Agent HIGHLAND, KANSAS,

R. M. WILLIAMS. Notary Public, Conveyancer, -AND

TAXES puld for non-residents, lands located, and sales of real estate made at reasonable rates. [meb. 2, 71, J. V. HOLLEBAUGH,

Wagons and Farming Implements, White Cloud - - Kansus.

(NEAR RAILEGAD DEPOT.) WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS.

The best of Liquors and Cigars always to be had at the

M. W. BELL. MANUFACTURER OF

Main Street, Opposite Bickford & Sinclair's TROY, KANSAS.

HIGBY HOUSE, North Side of Public Square, TROY, KANSAS. HARLES HIGBY, Proprietor

Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.

TROY, KANSAS.

C. F. VAN BUSKIRK. Breeder of Pure-Bred Fowls, TROY, KANSAS.

DR. D. B. KELLOGG. N. 331 Larned Street East. DETROIT, MICHICAN. Clairvoyant Physician.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES. Persons sending their full name, age, and place of residence, with fifty cents and postage stamp enclosed, will receive a plainly written description of their disease by

MT MOTTO I give such balms as have no strife With nature or the laws of life; With blood my hands I never stain, Nor poison men to ease their pain. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 to 4 r. M.

GEO. A. BEDEE, SENATE

Saloon and Restaurant, Felix Street, Between 3d and 4th Streets, South Si e, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

# CLOTHING HOUSE.

KAHN & CO.,

Are the only Clothiers in Saint Joseph WHO SELL CLOTHING AT THE RIGHT PRICE.

Always on hand, a large stock of

Lawyer,

TROY, KANSAS. jan15.

ATCHISON, KANSAS. 28aug 73.

Attorney at Law,

Justice of the Peace and General Conveyancer TROY, KANSAS. COLLECTIONS made, and Taxes publifor non-residents.
Office, West Side Public Square, up stairs.
18july22y1.

J. F. HAMPSON. Justice of the Peace TROY, DONIPHAN COUNTY, KANSAS. COLLECTIONS promptly attended to (Office at the

CONVEYANCING, and all kinds of Legal writing, done in the best style, on short notice. | june 13, '67-by.

REAL ESTATE AGENT. WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR (OVER C. W. NOYES' STORE,)

"PIERCE'S RANCH."

Boots & Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES of every style promptly made to order. Fine Boots a specialty. Work warranted Repairing done at all times. 7may74y1.

THIS House is large and new, and is the principal Hotel in the City. Located in the business part of town, and year the Court House. The table always contains the best the market affords. Beds good, and rooms well furnished. At good Livery Stable and Wagon Yard adjoining. lang? 23.

Tille undersigned has purchased the livery stock of R. W. Hunt, and added additional stock thereto. Will keep Buggies, Carringes, and Hack. Good Treams and Saddle Horses at all times, and at Liberal Rates. Also, horses kept by the day or week. Horses bought and sold. Two Large Stock Lots attached.

Troy. Sept. 10, 1874. Troy. Sept. 10, 1874.

EGGS from Partridge and Buff Cochins. Light and Dark Brakmas, at \$2 00 per sitting, after June 15th, 1874. june 11tf.

GAME of all kinds in season, and the best bar in the decity.

Corner Third and Falix Sts., and Mo. 1, Corby's Block

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING